

Ants of Alexandria and its
respectfully informed that
ers, lately from the neigh-
chester, (England) have, by
d of our friends, opened a
MANUFACTORY, on the
ing to Mr. Edward May, be-
g house of Thomas Swann,
ead Eagle Tavern, Prince-
e are ready to receive for
ous sorts of country spun
woollen, and rope by
attention to business, to a
ment and approbation of
blic. In order to give ge-
to our friends and employ-
l will be strictly weighed
and delivery thereof. The
s or broaches, are more
lls.

Joab De Mane,
Robert Hart,
Henry Moon.

Received
James Kennedy, sen. Book-
King-street,
Lady's Pocket Almanack
eco bindings, for the year

AND
inia and Farmer's Alma-
ing a variety of useful and
—by the dozen or other.

ALSO,
Physicians Vademecum—
very useful Manual for
of the faculty. Price 11d

cal Guide.
Memoirs of Mrs. Eliza Car-
on Rhetoric and the

Antiquities.
(new edition.)
—2 vols.

is on St. Matthew.
Harmony of the Evange-

ters to a Young Man.
and Fash—separate, etc.
ditions.

om, not of this World.
cotf

Mandeville,
following articles, be
le or retail.

and Liverpool Salt
ffee, in barrels and bags
cheese, of excellent qu-

land do.
ings, Shad and Mackerel
Paris

upland Georgia Cotton.
4, Antigua and Dema-

and ditto Brandy
vado Sugar
do. different qualities

TEAS.

ES.

y Gin
in hhds. and bbls.
andy in bbls.

i, in boxes
gar, Havannah Honey

Spanish Flotant Indigo,
r's manufactured To-

of different sizes,
s, Pepper, Pimento,
Mould and Dipt Can-

es,
ss each,
milton's Garrett's

phia Mustard,
ing Paper,
ines, &c.

so,
WATER CRACKERS and
by retail, and
and Virginia Tobac-

i Musac.

to teach PSALMODY
r. Mulla's church—
encouragement will
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Staff.

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Alexandria DAILY Gazette,



Commercial & Political.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1809.

2660.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD

A the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and
Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day—All kinds of goods
which are on limitation and the prices of
which are established, can at any time be
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation
and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. M.

Wanted to Hire for the ensuing
Year,

A NEGRO MAN, who can work in the
house, and take care of horses. Apply to
the PRINTER.

November 14.

FRESH FRUIT.

The subscriber has just received and offers for
sale,

Malaga Raisins in kegs,
Muscatel and Bloom Raisins
in boxes.

ALSO,

36 bags and 12 barrels Coffee.

James Patton.

April 19.

Just Published,

[Price 12 and a half Cents.]

For sale, at R. GRAY'S Bookstore, King-
street.

A Discourse on the Resurrection
of the Body :

By the Rev. Samuel Stanhope Smith, Presi-
dent of Princeton College.

November 10.

NEW ALMANAC.

COTTOM & STEWART,

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED THEIR

ALMANAC,

For 1810.

Containing, besides the astronomical calcula-
s, a variety of useful and entertaining mat-

ALSO,

GERMAN ALMANCS,

For 1810.

For sale the Gross, Dozen, or single

one

October

Charles Stade & Thos. Grimshaw,

HAVING entered into partnership in the
ROPE-MAKING BUSINESS, offer
for sale, at their store on Merchants' wharf,
a general assortment of CORDAGE and
SHIP-CHANDLERY, at which place, or at
their rope-walk, they will receive orders for
any description of Cordage warranted to be
made out of the best materials and manufac-
tured in such a manner as will bear the in-
spection of the best judges

M. D. A liberal price will be always given
for HEMP of the best quality.

November 24.

MILITARY LANDS.

FOR SALE,

will be exchanged for Property in Alex-
andria or its vicinity.

Warrant for 696 acres of Land,

anted by the state of Virginia for Military
vices during the revolutionary war. This
nd lies in the state of Ohio, and is said to
amongst the best in the state. It will be
ld a great bargain. Apply to

John Longden.

May 13.

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living
in Alexandria, a negro boy, of a yellowish
complexion, called JOE PAIN, about 16 years
of age—had on when he went away a pair of
home-spun pantaloons, mixed with blue black
and white, and generally wore them without
suspenders tied round his waist with a string :
Likewise, had on a blue cloth roundabout
jacket. I think it probable that he may have
changed them. He is apt to be impudent
when spoken to and speaks very quick. It is
supposed he is at present lurking about the
navy yard, though he is frequently in Alex-
andria.

Catharine Dade.

December 2.

BUTTER.

4000 lbs. fukin Butter, in good ship
piug order

20 boxes Dixon's fresh Mustard.

40 kegs Leiper's & Garret's Snuffs,

Just received by

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of King and Fairfax-streets.

With a general assortment of Groceries as
usual.

November 28.

ATTENTION!

A RECRUITING RENDEZVOUS is o-
pened at the corner of Washington and King
streets, for the enlistment of soldiers to
serve in the United States Artillery.

John Fitzgerald,

Lt. U. S. Artillerists.

Nov. 17.

ROSE HILL FOR SALE.

This healthy, beautiful, and well improved
SEAT is now offered for sale.

It contains 400 acres, 150 of which are in
wood. No land is better adapted to the use of
Plaster of Paris, and there is some very valu-
able meadow land upon it.

For terms apply to W. H. Foote, esq. upon
the premises, or to the subscriber in Charles
county, Maryland.

Benjamin Dulany, jun.

September 14.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a petition will be presented to
the general assembly of Virginia at their
next session, by the President and Directors
of the Little River Turnpike Company, to
pass an act authorising them to procure
wood, gravel and stone for the purpose of
repairing the Turnpike Road, in the man-
ner in which they are authorised to procure
such materials for making said road by the
act for incorporating the Little River Turn-
pike Company.

Nov. 28.

NOTICE.

MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

THE annual general meeting of the Mu-
tual Assurance Society against fire
on buildings of the state of Virginia, will be
held, by adjournment, at the Capitol in the
city of Richmond, on the second Monday in
Dec. next, (being the 11th day of Dec.)

SAMUEL GREENHOW,

P. Agent, M. A. S.

Richmond, Nov. 10th, 1809.

P. S. As much inconvenience and unne-
cessary expence results from the present
mode of collecting the contributions of the
members ; which annually diverts a consider-
able part of those contributions from the uses
for which they were intended—burdens indi-
viduals with heavy costs, and greatly de-
lays the collections, to the injury of the cre-
dit of the society, the general meeting at
their last annual session, applied to the legis-
lature, to authorise a more certain, expediti-
ous, and less expensive mode of collection.
Their application was rejected, under an im-
pression, that the members of the society
might not approve this act of their proxies.

Having been informed that a similar pro-
position will be submitted to the consideration
of the next general meeting, and be-
lieving some amendment in that respect ne-
cessary to the prosperity of the institution, I
have thought it proper to give this public no-
tice thereof.

S. Greenhow, P. A.

November 27.

RAISINS IN KEGS.

BRYAN HAMMOND & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED

A consignment of fresh Raisins
in kegs ;

Which they will sell by the quantity or sin-
gle keg.

A few boxes first quality CHOCOLATE,
for retailing.

December 7.

Just Received and for sale by

NEWTON KEENE,

30 hhds. and 50 barrels 1st and
2d quality Brown Sugar.

A few bales Cotton, and ten boxes Mould
Candles.

Dec. 7.

3t

SAMUEL JEPSON

Takes this method to acquaint the citizens
of Alexandria that he has just opened a Hat
Store and Manufactory, in the shop formerly
occupied by Mr. M'Munn, at the corner of
Prince and Fairfax-street, where he intends
keeping a general assortment of ladies, gen-
tlemen, and childrens fashionable Hats, made
of the best materials. The strictest attention
will be paid to those who wish to purchase.

November 29.

The Subscriber

Has received the following articles :
New Orleans and St. Croix Sugars of the
first quality

Mississippi Cotton of the first quality
Cogniac Brandy, St. Croix Rum, Holland
Gin

London Particular Madeira

Sherry

Lisbon

Superior Claret in cases

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Hyson Skin,

Souchong, &

Bohea

Best Green Coffee in bags and barrels

Gunpowder

P. B. Patent Shot, from B. B. to No. 9

Mould Shot, B. L. and S. S. G.

Salt Petre, double refined

Spanish Flotant Indigo

Copperas of the 1st quality

Fresh Nutmegs

Pimento and black Pepper,

Demi-johns,

With a general assortment of GROCE-

RIES, and as usual, old Jamaica Spirits,

Peach Brandy, and old Port wine in bottles.

The above articles will be sold very low by
the wholesale or retail.

TO RENT,

A convenient and well finished BRICK
HOUSE, at the upper end of King street.

James Sanderson.

Nov. 3

JAMES BACON

Begs leave to inform his former customers
and friends, that he has

Recommended the Grocery Business,

At his Store on King near Washington-
street.

WHERE HE OFFERS FOR SALE,

A well chosen assortment of
goods, in that line,

Warranted genuine, particularly his
TEAS, WINES & LIQUORS,

Which are of a superior quality—He will dis-
pose of each and every article on the mos-
moderate terms.

May 2.

dtf.

John G. Ladd,

Has just received and offers for sale,

18 bags Soft Shelled Almonds,

62 boxes Lemons,

30 boxes fresh Malaga Raisins,

3 tierces Pearl Ashes,

10 casks Lamp Oil.

November 30.

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY

CHARLES I. CATLETT,

75 chests Imperial, Hyson, & Young

Hyson Teas.

30,000 lbs. prime Green Coffee.

20 pipes and 8 quarter casks Lisbon

and Teneriffe Wine.

8 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar.

2000 lbs. Seine Twine.

50 boxes Mould Candles.

50 do. Spanish Segarr.

8 barrels Pimento.

October 16.

Faxon, Metcalf & Co.

OFFER FOR SALE,

The CARGO of Schooner VICTORY, Captain

Gorham, consisting of—

2000-bushels Ground Allum Salt.

30 boxes Lemons, in excellent order.

ALSO IN STORE,

25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugars.

20 barrels do. do.

10 chests Young Hyson Tea, of brig

Caravan's cargo—said to be of supe-

rior quality.

20 barrels No. 1 Beef (new)

2 barrels Prime Pork.

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
AMUEL SNOWDEN,
Rouai-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette 6 Dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9.

DOCUMENTS,
[WHICH ACCOMPANIED THE
MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT,
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

[CONCLUDED.]

[Mr. Smith's letter concluded.]

Under these circumstances we are called upon to ransom the captives,

1st. By acknowledging that a precautionary proclamation, justified by events preceding the outrage, by the outrage itself and by what immediately followed it, was unjustifiable, and that a repeal of it was properly a condition precedent to a reparation for the outrage. And this requisition is repeated, too, after such an acknowledgment had been uniformly asserted by this government to be utterly inadmissible, and what is particularly remarkable, at a time when the proclamation, as is well understood, was no longer in force. The occasion obviously invited a silent assumption of the existing fact, and this would have excluded the difficulty heretofore found to be insuperable.

2d. By throwing into complete oblivion the conduct of the officer answerable for the murderous transaction, with a knowledge too on our part, that instead of being punished or even brought to trial, he has been honored by his government with a new and more important command.

3d. By admitting a right on the part of Great-Britain to claim a discharge from our service of deserters generally, and particularly of her natural born subjects, without excepting such as had been naturalized in due form under the laws of the U. S.

It has not been explained, whether it was meant, as the universality of the term "deserters" would import, to include American citizens who might have left the British service. But what possible consideration could have induced the British government to expect that the U. S. could admit a principle, that would deprive our naturalized citizens of the legal privileges, which they hold in common with their native fellow-citizens. The British government ought not to have made such a proposition; because it not only, like others naturalizes alien; but in relation to the United States has even refused to discharge from the British service native citizens of the United States, involuntarily detained. If an American seaman has resided in Great Britain, or has married therein, or has accepted a bounty in her naval service, his discharge therefrom, on the regular application to the British government, has been invariably refused by its board of admiralty. This I state on the authority of the official reports made to this department. It is, therefore, truly astonishing that, with a knowledge of these facts, such a pretension should have been advanced at all, but above all, that it should have been made a *sine qua non* to an act of plain justice, already so long delayed. This is the more to be regretted, as the opinion does not favor the belief we would willingly cherish, that no predetermination exists in the councils of his Britannic majesty irreconcilable to an amicable arrangement of an affair, which, affecting so deeply the honor of the United States, must precede a general regulation of the mutual interests of the two countries.

After the correspondence with Mr. Jackson was terminated, two notes, of which copies are herewith sent to you, were presented to me in the name and by the hand of Mr. Oakeley, the British secretary of legation.

The first requested a document, having the effect of a special passport or safeguard to Mr. Jackson and his family during their stay in the United States. As the laws of this country allow an unobstructed passage through every part of it, and, with the law of nations, equally in force, protect public ministers and their families in all their privileges, such an application was regarded as somewhat singular. There was no hesitation, however, in furnishing a certificate of his public character, and to be used in any mode he might choose. But what surprised most was the reasons assigned for the application. The insult he alluded to was then, for the first time, brought to the knowledge of this government. It had indeed, been among the rumors of the day,

that some unbecoming scene had taken place at Norfolk or Hampton between some officers belonging to the 'Africaine' & some of the inhabitants, and that it originated in the indiscretion of the former. No attention having been called for, and no enquiries made, the truth of the case is unknown. But it was never supposed that Mr. Jackson himself, who was on board the frigate, had been personally insulted. Nor is it yet perceived in what way he considers it as having happened. It is needless to remark that any representation on the subject would have instantly received every proper attention.

Another ground on which a protection was asked for, is the supposed tendency of the language of our newspapers to excite popular violence on Mr. Jackson's person. Had he been longer and better acquainted with the habits and spirit of the American people, he would probably never have entertained an apprehension of that sort. If he meant to animadvert on the free language of the newspapers, he might justly be reminded that our laws, as those of his country, set bounds to that freedom: that the freedom of British prints, however great with respect to public characters of the United States, has never been a topic of complaint, and that supposing the latitude of the American press to exceed that of Great Britain, the difference is infinitely less in this respect between the two, than between the British press and that of the other nations of Europe.

The second note seems to be essentially intended as a justification of the conduct of Mr. Jackson in that part of his correspondence which has given umbrage. If he intended it as a conciliatory advance he ought not to have preceded it by a demand of passports, nor by the spirit or the manner in which that demand was made. He ought, in fact, if such was his object, to have substituted an explanation in the place of his reply to my premonitory letter. But whether he had one or other, or both of these objects in view, it was necessary for him to have done more than is attempted in this paper.

It was never objected to him that he had stated it as a fact that the three propositions in question had been submitted to me by Mr. Erskine; nor that he stated it, as made known to him by the instructions of Mr. Canning that the instruction to Mr. Erskine containing those three conditions was the only one from which his authority was derived to conclude an arrangement in the matter to which it related. The objection was that a knowledge of this restriction of authority of Mr. Erskine was imputed to this government, and the reputation of the imputation even after it had been peremptorily disclaimed. This was so gross an attack on the honor and veracity of the government, as to forbid any further communications from him. Care was, nevertheless, taken at the same time to leave the door open for such as might be made thro' any other channel, however little the probability that any satisfactory communications would be received through any channel here.

To the other enclosures I add a printed copy of a paper purporting to be a circular from Mr. Jackson to the British consuls in the United States. This paper speaks for itself. As its contents entirely correspond with the paper last referred to, as they were unnecessary for the ostensible object of the letter, which was to make known Mr. Jackson's change of residence, and as the paper was at once put into circulation, it can only be regarded as a virtual address to the American people of a representation previously addressed to their government—a procedure which cannot fail to be seen in its true light by his sovereign.

The observations, to which so much extent has been given in this letter, with those contained in the correspondence with Mr. Jackson will make you fully acquainted with the conduct and the character he has developed, with the necessity of the step taken in refusing further communications from him, and with the grounds on which the President instructs you to request that he may be immediately recalled. You are particularly instructed at the same time in making these communications to do it in a manner that will leave no doubt of the undiminished desire of the United States to unite in all the means the best calculated to establish the relations of the two countries on the solid foundation of justice, of friendship, and of mutual interest.

With great respect, &c.

R. SMITH.

Wm. Pinkney, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

Mr. Canning to Mr. Pinkney.

FOREIGN OFFICE, May 27, 1809.

SIR, According to the intimation which I gave to you in our last conference, I have

now the honor to enclose to you a copy of the Order in Council which his majesty has directed to be issued for the purpose of preventing as far as possible any inconvenience or detriment to the merchants of the United States, who may have entered into commercial speculations by the faith of the unauthorized engagements of Mr. Erskine previously to the notification in America of his majesty's disavowal of those engagements.

Having had the honor to read to you in extenso the instructions with which Mr. Erskine was furnished, it is not necessary for me to enter into any explanation of those points in which Mr. Erskine has acted, not only in conformity, but in direct contradiction to them.

I forbear equally from troubling you, sir, with any comment on the manner in which Mr. Erskine's communications have been received by the American government, or upon the terms and spirit of Mr. Smith's share of the consideration.

Such observations will be communicated more properly through the minister whom his majesty has directed to proceed to America—not on any special mission (which Mr. Erskine was not authorized to promise except upon conditions not one of which he has obtained) but as the successor of Mr. Erskine whom his majesty has not lost a moment in recalling.

I have the honor to be with great consideration,

Sir,
Your most obedient,
Humble servant,

(Signed) **GEORGE CANNING.**

[Here follows the order in council of May 24, 1809, as already published in this Gazette.]

Mr. Pinkney's Answer.
[GREAT CUMBERLAND PLACE,
May 20, 1809.

SIR, I have received the communication which you did me the honor to address to me on the 27th instant, and will hasten to transmit it to the secretary of state of the U. States.

No instructions or information from my government concerning the transactions in America, to which your communication alludes having yet reached me, I can only express my concern that the conciliatory arrangements concerted and concluded, as you have done me the honor to inform me, between the American secretary of state and his majesty's accredited minister at Washington, acting in consequence and professing to act in pursuance of regular instructions from his court, are not likely to have all that effect which was naturally to have been expected from them.

I have the honor to be,
With great consideration,
Sir,

Your most obedient,
Humble servant,

WM. PINKNEY.

The right hon. George Canning,
&c. &c. &c.

[Here follows the proclamation of the President of the United States, of 9th of August, 1809, and the circular from the Secretary of the Treasury, of the same date, accompanying it.]

General Armstrong to R. Smith, Secretary of State.
Paris, 4th Sept. 1809.

SIR,

The letter of which I send you a copy, was received during my absence and detained in Paris till my return. The note promised in it has not yet been received. Mr. Warden informs me, that the council of prizes has been ordered to suspend their proceedings with regard to our vessels.

I have the honor to be, sir, with high consideration,

Your most obedient and
Very humble servant,
JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Count Champagny to General Armstrong.
Vienna, 8th August, 1809.

TRANSLATION.

SIR, You have desired that one of the American vessels which are in the ports of France might be authorized to depart for the United States with your despatches. I have taken the orders of his majesty on the subject of this demand, and his majesty always disposed to facilitate your communications with your government, has permitted the departure of the vessel you shall designate. I shall inform the ministers of marine and of the finance, of this disposition, requesting them to ensure the execution of it so soon as you shall have made known to them the name of the vessel and the port from which she is to depart.

Manufactory.
I have the honor, sir, to acknowledge the order of his majesty on the actual situation of our relations with the United States. Please to profit by the departure of the vessel, by set to make this known to the federal government, and permit me also to send on the that conveyance some despatches to His Majesty's plenipotentiary of his majesty (Swann, Prince-ive for-try spun-ive by-ss, to r-ation of-

Accept, sir, the assurances, &c. &c.
(Signed)

His Excellency
General Armstrong, &c. &c. &c.

Extract of a letter from Gen. Armstrong to Mr. Smith, Secretary of State.

Paris, 16th Sept. 1809.

"I received on the 6th inst. on my arrival from Holland, two notes from Count Champagny, copies of which I have the honor to enclose. In one of these you will find an exposition of the principles which have governed, and which will continue to govern the conduct of his majesty with regard to neutral commerce. To this, which was offered as a definitive answer to our propositions, I have believed that any reply, before I had received the further instructions of the president, would have been premature.

"Mr. Lawrence arrived at L'Orient on the 9th and Mr. Haswell at Paris, with your despatch of the 12th August last, on the 13th inst. I immediately communicated to Count Champagny the President's proclamation interdicting anew all commercial intercourse between the U. S. and G. Britain, and gave such other explanations as the case appeared to require."

Extract of a letter from Count Champagny, to General Armstrong, dated Altenburg, August 22, 1809.

TRANSLATION.

"I have the honor to address to you the subjoined note, which his majesty has ordered me to send to you, and which I have announced in my last despatch. If France does not do at this time all that the United States of America can desire, your government will be able to see that neither prejudice nor animosity influence its conduct; that it is the effect of its attachment to principles which the Americans more than any other people, are interested in supporting, and of the necessity of reprisals which circumstances impose. The emperor will consider as an happy event that which shall enable him to contribute to the prosperity of America, in leaving to its commerce all the liberty and all the extension which can render it flourishing."

[Here follows the note of Count Champagny, published in our paper a few days ago.]

Public Sale.

UNDER the authority of a deed of trust from Samuel Bailey to us, for the purpose of securing the payment of certain debts to William Wilson, surviving administrator of Cumberland Wilson, deceased, and to Benjamin Botts, we will offer at public sale, for cash, on the 19th day of March next, at the front door of the court-house, in Fairfax county, a TRACT OF LAND, in the said county, described in the deed as situated on Occoquan Creek, adjoining to the town of Colchester, and devised to the said Samuel Bailey by his father William Bailey—supposed to contain four hundred acres.

**Thomas Harrison, jun.
R. I. Taylor.**

December 8. cots

Orphans' Court,

Alexandria County, Dec. Term, 1809.
Ordered, That the administrator of Joseph Harper, deceased, do insert the following advertisement three times in each week for four weeks, in the Alexandria Daily Gazette.

Teste.

Alex. Moore, Register.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Joseph Harper, late of the county aforesaid deceased, all persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 8th day of June next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate, and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 8th day of December, 1809.

**Wm. Harper, Admr.
Of Joseph Harper.**

December 8.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9.

Resolutions.—The power of the Universe often sets at naught the plans of men, and so orders this wicked world, that good is often evil. The disaster of Mr. J. J. Smith, though by some thought to be a misfortune, is likely to be productive of good. Fighting in future is to be no more. The pistol appears to be no longer decisive argument in the hands of the many. They find that it may be used successfully against themselves. It is therefore high time to prohibit its use. This is a salutary regulation. No matter what instruments it is bro't about, Henry, a very wicked man, supported reformation to answer his own purpose; but the reformation has been never the is productive of benefit to mankind on that account.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1809.

[Tain for the Alexandria Gazette.]

A message was received from the secretary of the treasury, concerning a statement of the revenue of the United States, and the disbursements from the treasury. This gives a favorable account of the state of the revenue. The receipts from duties on merchandise imported in the present year will amount to more than six millions and a half of dollars.

[This paper is of such importance to the country that we shall not attempt a summary of its contents, but we shall give it at large as soon as possible.]

The message and documents were referred to the committee for ways and means, and ordered to be printed.

Several postroad resolutions and petitions referred.

Mr. Merrow from the committee on public lands, reported a bill for extending the time of locating military land warrants. Read twice and referred to a committee of the whole house to-morrow.

Mr. Taylor, after some animated remarks, offered a resolution to the following effect, that a committee be appointed to enquire into the circumstances of the affair alluded to in a letter from J. A. Coles to the Speaker of this house, to collect the facts and report them to the house, with their opinion on the same. On this resolution a debate took place, in which Mr. Eppes, Mr. Stanford, Mr. Macon, the mover, and Mr. Bacon took a part. The resolution was carried, and a committee of seven appointed.

Mr. Sawyer called up his resolution for appointing a standing committee of manufactures. On the question for consideration only 28 rose in the affirmative; it was therefore lost.

Adjourned.

Gen. Wade Hampton—not dead.—A letter received in Philadelphia from Gen. Mifflin, dated Columbia, (S. C.) stating that he intended to set off for the South on the 5th Nov. and intended remaining at South-West Point on his route.

Chilling prospect.—Between the rigors of a premature winter and a no less frosty atmosphere in the diplomatic region, we have a most chilling prospect. But whatever be the state of the world, we still entertain some hope that a CONGRESSIONAL thaw may speedily dissolve the POLITICAL frost which has along unhappily congealed the current of country into an icy non-intercourse.

(Am. Daily Advertiser.)

The new embargo.—Some of the "wise men of the East," and some of the "Philosophers of the South," have devised a new and very curious method of laying an embargo. They say that it is impossible to satisfy the merchants, that the very measures that the government adopts to promote and protect the mercantile interest (meaning no doubt the embargo law and its four supplements, a species of protection to commerce resembling that which the lamb receives when committed to the custody of the wolf) only tend to excite new clamors, and that it is best at once to suffer them to arm and take their chance upon the ocean, the experience of which will soon convince them that it is best to stay at home, and will operate as a voluntary and effectual embargo. Little do these sages know of the enterprise and spirit of the American merchant and mariner!

Every other plan which has been invented to produce war with England having failed, the measure of arming the merchantmen is now to be resorted to, under the idea that it will produce immediate collisions which will terminate in a rupture. It is to be hoped however, that if our vessels go armed upon the ocean, some little opposition will be made to Bonaparte's plundering and burning system of "The freedom of the Seas," even if the ex-president should issue from his retirement every month to sanction the system by a volunteer toast. We do not accuse Mr. Jefferson of wishing to have our vessels burned upon the ocean, but no one can doubt that when he toasts the freedom of the Seas, he glances at Napoleon as its champion.

(Freeman's Journal.)

We have been politely favored by Capt. Small, with a proclamation issued at the City of Santo Domingo, by the Spanish commander in chief, Don Juan Sanchez Ramirez, governor, intendant, and captain-general, *pro tem.* of the Spanish part of the island. The proclamation is dated the 19th October, and its principal object is to accelerate the departure of the French. We handed it to a gentleman for translation, who returned it with the following extracts, being all of any interest to the American reader:

Animadverting upon the unwarrantable conduct of France towards Spain, and speaking of determined resistance of the Spanish patriots to French usurpation, the following sentiments occur:

"And it is a matter of great satisfaction to me that I have been able to follow the example of those patriots, by an undertaking which has restored the Spanish part of this island to its former and legitimate owner, the king, our lord, Ferdinand VII."

From this it would appear that the Spaniards are to remain sole masters of that part of the island, and that the English do not claim any right for the assistance afforded the Spaniards in reducing the city.

The 7th article deserves the attention of masters of vessels, as by being ignorant of it, they might subject themselves to a heavy fine and imprisonment. It is couched in the following words:

"Any French individual (of either sex) who shall come into this part of the island, under any pretext whatever, shall be taken up and punished according to circumstances—and the master of any vessel who shall introduce, or be instrumental in the introduction of any such person, shall, if he be a foreigner, suffer fifteen days imprisonment, and pay a fine of five hundred dollars; and if he be a native, he shall be proceeded against according to the merits of the case."

(Norfolk Herald.)

[From the London Traveller of the 17th of October.]

POLICY OF FRANCE,

With respect to Neutral Commerce.

We have already given the letter of the French minister, Champagny, to the American minister, gen. Armstrong. This imperial rescript, as we may term it, of Bonaparte, from Altenburgh, on the subject of neutral commerce, contains much of his old maritime law, a little new of the same character with the old, and one or two notorious falsehoods. "France," says he, "admits the principle, that the flag protects the merchandise." Very likely! but does England admit it? Does reason or usage admit it? Usage is, without contradiction, hostile to our enemies; and we shall soon see how far they are borne out by reason, on an examination of the chief of those arguments which are here advanced in support of their cause. "A merchant vessel," they say, "having a clearance from her go-

vernment, ought to be considered as a floating colony." Why she should be so considered, they do not tell us; but we tell them why she should not. The members of a floating colony will declare, by their language, to what nation they belong; whereas the real owners and proprietors of a dead cargo can only be discovered by search and examination of papers. But if a vessel under an American flag should be discovered with troops on board, they might, if they liked, tell us that they were an American colony; yet if we discovered that every man of them spoke French, we should most unequivocally bring them to England; and so we trust we shall continue to treat cargoes, which by their papers, or any other satisfactory documents whatsoever, speak only the language of our enemies.

"The seas," says the rescript, "belong exclusively to no nation; they are the common property of states, the domain of all." True; and it is on this very principle that we claim the right of seizing what belongs to our enemies upon them. We do not seize a French vessel in an American harbor, because it is there protected by its position; it is situated not upon common but upon exclusive property; and the neutral condition of the proprietors gives it protection; but we do seize a French vessel upon the seas, because they are common property, and no one thing has there a right to give it protection. It has no other claim to safety from its enemies than that which it derives from superior power.

"Merchant vessels of an enemy," it is said, "being the property of private individuals ought to be respected." This is new law! We will defy all the SCAVANS of France to point out any period of either ancient or modern history when trading vessels were not considered as legal capture.—The practice of maritime and land warfare admits of no similitude whatever in this respect; nor do warehouses or shops bear the least analogy to mercantile vessels. An enemy respects the former so far as he does respect them, because they are deemed necessary to the sustenance of the perceptible inhabitants on the spot; but when a merchant vessel is captured, the captor supports the inhabitants of it himself, and carries away the general property, upon the principle of distressing the nation to which it belongs; and this has always been the practice.

But had we, it seems, possessed the same superiority by land that France does, we should have endeavored to carry the maritime law into that element, and confiscated "houses and churches" we suppose. The falsehood of this hypothetical slander is evident; because, in the case of terrene captures, though really affected by the preponderance of our navy, we strictly adhere (nor ever thought of doing otherwise) to the established laws of terrene war; and the first article of all capitulations of islands is, that "private property shall be respected!" We require no more than that France shall shew the same deference to the laws of war established by sea; and this, we trust, we shall make her do.

We come now to the winding-up of the whole affair, which we shall briefly dispatch. "We are to revoke our Orders in Council, and she will annul her decrees." To this we may reply, that her decrees always preceded our Cabinet Orders, and that if she abolishes those, these will expire of themselves. It would be a matter of small consequence, however, which yielded first; but it is of infinite importance to us not to give up more than we have been obliged to seize, nor to retire farther than we have advanced. We shall not surrender one title of the ancient maritime law of Europe along with these new enactments which we have been forced to make by the violence of our enemies. "American vessels may," as the document before us states, "be assured of finding, in the harbors of France, favor and protection," but they shall not convey French cargo thither.

The history of the commercial decrees, and the responsive orders of council in this document, is singular, and has but one objection to it, which is that it is totally untrue, and must be known to be so by every one that knows any thing of the subject. We are said to have declared France in a state of blockade before the Berlin decree, which first uttered that denunciation against us. They might as well have said that we declared France in the moon before the Berlin decree. Our preceding order of council only forbade that coasting neutral trade during the war, which France would not suffer to be carried on during the peace; and then was issued the decree in question, declaring that no vessel that had touched at England should be admitted into France. Our subsequent orders were merely counteractive of this.

Public Sale.

ON TUESDAY NEXT, at three o'clock will be sold, on Marsteller and Lock wharf, on a credit of 3 and 6 months approved negotiable notes, or 120 bags of Coffee, part of cargo of the schr. Alert, from S. Bartholomew.

The above will be sold in lots that may suit the purchasers.

P. G. Marsteller.

Dec. 9.

Land, Negroes, Corn and Stock FOR SALE.

ON the 12th instant I will offer at public sale, at my farm on Bull Run near Centerville, 2500 acres of LAND (heretofore advertised) on a credit of eight years—like-wise some valuable NEGRO FELLOWS. One half cash, the other a short credit.

On the same terms, about 400 barrels of CORN.

On a credit of nine months, with interest from date if not punctually paid—a valuable stock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, with waggons, farming utensils, &c.

T. Blackburn.

Fairfax County, Dec. 9.

4t

Twenty Dollars Reward.

Strayed or stolen from the subscriber living on Trammell's Run, about twelve miles from Alexandria, on the Leesburg road, on Friday night the first of December, a SORREL MARE, about 13 and a half hands high, very compact built and with fold, branded on each jaw and each shoulder with W I, has a handsome star in her forehead, likewise a small black spot just behind the saddle hardly as big as a fifteen pence piece; has a long switch tail, and when in bridle carries it very low, she naturally trots but can be made to pace a little, she will be seven years old next spring, her brands at present are not very plain in consequence of her long hair, but will be easily perceived when she sheds her coat. I suppose she was taken for the purpose of running as she is remarkable fast. I will give the above reward for the mare and thief, or Ten Dollars for the mare and all reasonable expenses.

John Henderson.

December 9.

law3w

PUBLIC SALE.

To be sold on the 29th day of this month, if fair, if not the next fair day, unless disposed of at private sale.

A Two Story Brick House.

On Water street, adjoining the property of captain Hamilton, and Mr. Harper's Rope Walk. For terms apply to the

PRINTER.

December 7.

Orphans' Court,

Alexandria County, Dec. Term, 1809.

Ordered, that the administrator of George M. Brastow, deceased, do insert the following advertisement three times in the Alexandria Daily Gazette.

Teste,

Alex. Moore, Register.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber of Alexandria, from in the district of Columbia, has obtained of the Orphans' Court of said county estate of administration on the person county a George M. Brastow, late all persons have-foresaid, mariner, deceased deceased, are ing claims against the same with the hereby warned to the subscriber on or be- vouchers thereof June next, or they may fore the 9th day of the said benefit of said by law be those indebted thereto are re-estate. Make immediate payment. Given quested hand this 9th day of December, 1809

Daniel M'CLean,

Adm'r of George M. Brastow.

December 9.

3t

Public Sale.

ON TUESDAY NEXT, the 12th instant, at half past three o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold, at Hunter's wharf,

ONE-FOURTH PART OF The Schr. Eliza,

As she arrived from sea, burthen 82.56-95ths tons; being part of the estate of George M. Brastow, deceased.

Dan'l M'CLean, Adm'r.

P. G. Marsteller, v. M.

Dec. 9.

dts

For Boston,

The Schooner

VICTORY,

Captain Girham;

Will sail in three days. Three hundred barrels freight will be taken, provided immediate application be made to

Faxon, Metcalf & Co.

December 8.

3c

Platton's Collection of Voyages and Travels,

being a complete History of the Origin and Progress of Discovery by Sea and Land, from the most authentic Sources.

THE first number of this valuable Work is just come to hand and is ready for inspection at the store of the subscriber, in King-street, and with Mr. Triplett, at the coffee-house.

Fully aware of the impositions that have been practised upon the public by strangers soliciting subscriptions from distant places; the Editors invite their examination of a Work perhaps the most useful, entertaining as well as extensive in its kind that has ever been undertaken in any country. And they flatter themselves that the American will by no means shrink from a comparison with the London edition, tho' offered at six dollars per Vol. less.

This number may be considered as a fair specimen of the execution of the work, and will be left a short time for examination, before the 2d number is put to press. After this the subscription will be raised to \$2.25 each number; and but a few more copies printed than are sufficient to supply the subscribers; that the early patrons of this valuable Work may have a decided advantage—subsequent applications may therefore come too late.

It is also the intention of the Editors to annex to the last number a complete list of the names of the subscribers as the patrons and encouragers of useful knowledge, the arts and literature of the United States.

Subscriptions are received by the subscriber, and no where else in the district.

James Kennedy, sen.

December 5. 60ff

November Term, 1809.

John A. Burford and others,

vs.

Thomas Crandell's Administratrix,

and others.

This cause coming on this day to be heard upon the bill, answers and exhibits, and the arguments of counsel, and the court having duly considered the same are of opinion, That the bank of Potomac has no lien upon the said shares in the bill mentioned. And to enable the court to make up a final decree in the cause, it is ordered, that Master Commissioner Auld, do state an account between John A. Burford and the estate of Thomas Crandell, including all the dividends which has been secured by the said Crandell or his administratrix, or which have been accrued upon the said bank stock, since the transfer to the said Crandell, deceased.

Also, state an account between Dyson's administratrix and the estate, exhibiting the amount of assets which came to the hands of the administratrix, and the payments made of debts due from the said estate, by the administratrix—and also, state the balances due at this time from Joseph Dyson's estate to the respective creditors of that estate, specifying the names of the creditors and the respective balances due to each—and for this purpose give public notice by advertisement in the Alexandria Daily Gazette, for a week or two weeks, to the creditors of the said estate, to exhibit their claims at a certain time and place to be by him appointed.

A copy,

G. Deneale, c. c.

December 2.

Parties interested in the subject of the foregoing decretal day the 19th inst. notice, that on Tuesday, Alexandria, at my office, King-street, the duties committed proceed to dis-said orders; and particularly to me by the the estate of the said Joseph Dyson's creditors of are required, at that time and place, deceased, bit their respective demands, with the exhibers, and evidence in support of the same.

Colin Auld, M. Com'r.

December 4. 21w2v

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the House on Fairfax-street, in Alexandria, now occupied by Mrs. S. Aickells. The assessors say this property is worth four thousand two hundred dollars, and have, year after year, assessed it at this sum; but the subscriber now offers it for sale at the half of the assessed value.

He also offers for sale,

The vacant Lots on Fairfax and Franklin-streets. Assessors have said that these Lots are worth three thousand two hundred dollars per acre, and have assessed them at that rate; but the subscriber will take less than the half of that sum per acre.

He would gladly sell all his property on Fairfax-street—his Houses on King-street, near Royal-street—his Houses on the same street, near Washington-street—his ground-rents, and other property he has in Alexandria, for the sum of 6, 12, and 18 months.—Ap- plication to Mr. Powell or

S. Cooke.

March 30.

law

TO PARENTS.

The annexed cases of cures performed by HAMILTON'S CELEBRATED WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

(Selected from a very numerous list.)

ARE presented as indubitable proof of the excellence and safety of this valuable specific, for destroying worms in the human stomach and intestines.

From Mr. Benjamin Williams, No. 30, Baltimore street, two doors above south Gay-street.

I have a son six years of age, who for four years past, has been generally in a very unhealthy state, particularly in summer; frequently afflicted with alarming convulsion fits, the whole of his little frame wasted fast, his breath foetid, and almost constant itching at the nose was excited, with other alarming symptoms. During the course of the above period, the advice and attendance of three of the most eminent physicians in Baltimore were successively procured. Each of these gentlemen, in his turn, declared worms to be the cause of the child's disorder, and exhausted his skill in attempting to expel them. Pink root, steel filings, with a variety of other medicines, were administered without the least success. It was once pronounced impossible for the child to live many hours.

I had heard of your Worm Destroying Lozenges, but with many others did not think highly of so cheap a medicine, until a gentleman of my acquaintance (Mr. Wm. S. Moore, auctioneer) in whose family they had been used with good effect, advised me to make trial of them; I accordingly gave my son a dose agreeable to directions, which soon expelled eight large worms, some of them about eight inches in length; a second dose brought away four more of similar size; a third dose being administered, no worms appeared. The child recovered and now enjoys a good state of health.

BENJAMIN WILLIAMS.

AFFIDAVIT.

Michael Duffy, residing at No. 47, Walker street, Fell's Point, in the city of Baltimore voluntarily maketh oath that the following statement is just and true:

In the beginning of May last, my three children, a boy of seven, and two girls the one five, and the other three years of age were taken very ill, nearly at the same time, of a common fever, as I then supposed; but was soon convinced the disorder was caused by worms. They were frequently troubled with convulsion fits, and violent startings in their sleep, and with almost continual vomiting and purging, particularly the youngest. I made immediate application to a physician of the first reputation, and his medicines were administered with a confidence of success, which only increased our disappointment. The children grew daily worse, and I was absolutely without hopes of their recovery. The youngest soon appeared almost devoid of animation, and scarcely an inhabitant of this world. In this distressing moment I was told that Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges had performed many cures in cases equally desperate. I immediately purchased a box, and gave each of them a dose, which in a few hours produced the most desirable effects. The eldest voided a great number of very large worms, and the second thousands of small ones, many of them not a quarter of an inch—in the youngest they seemed to be consumed, and had the appearance of skin and slimy matter. I repeated the dose agreeable to the paper of directions, and they all speedily recovered a good state of health, which they still enjoy, though 5 months have nearly elapsed, since they were on the borders of the grave, and the death of the whole seemed to be inevitable.

J. SMITH.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of September, 1799.

Philadelphia, August 5 1806.

TO H. LEE.

Some time last spring I was afflicted with loss of appetite, giddiness in the head, fever, great debility, so that I could scarcely walk. In this distressing situation I took many things, but without benefit. An acquaintance in the country sent me to procure a box of Hamilton's Lozenges. Curiosity prompted me to read the directions, where I found my complaint exactly described by the doctor. I immediately sent for another box of the Lozenges, and took one dose, which brought away a large quantity of worms, and I felt greatly relieved. Encouraged by this, I took another dose, which delivered me entirely, and am now in a better state of health than for a considerable time. I have, and about the seat—convulsions, epileptic fits, and sometimes a privation of speech—irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food and sometimes voracious—purging with slimy and foetid stools—vomiting—large and hard belly—nausea—indigestion at the stomach—pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—slow fever with small and irregular pulse—a dry cough—excessive thirst—sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

Prevention better than Cure.

In cases of head ache, foul stomach, and for removing superfluous bile, perhaps no remedy has been discovered superior to LEE'S HAHN'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

Which for 10 years past have been attended with the greatest success. The testimony of many respectable persons in our southern sea ports has been adduced who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy during the prevalence of malignant fevers, has preserved their health after experiencing alarming symptoms of fever.

Certificate of Wm. Devenny.

During the last nine years I have been in the habit of using Hahn's Antibilious Pills, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, whenever colds, head ache, or costiveness have rendered medicine necessary; in these cases a single dose has uniformly removed my head ache, and has generally been found sufficient to remove every symptom of a cold, if taken on its first appearance. Induced by the benefit I have received, I have for years past recommended them to many of my friends, and I have the pleasure to inform you, they have invariably succeeded in removing the above complaints.

Yours,

WM. DEVENNY,

ITCH CURED.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch, a certain cure by once using; Hamilton's Lozenges; Hamilton's Elixir for Coughs; the celebrated Antibilious Pills; Hamilton's Essence of Mustard, for the Rheumatism; Tooth-Ache Drops; Hamilton's Grand Restorative for Debility.

TAKE NOTICE.—That imitations of the above medicines are for sale in this town—therefore please to apply only to Jas. Kennedy, sen. Bookseller, King-street, Alexandria, who has long been sole agent for the sale of the genuine preparations. As a further security against imposition, each genuine article has on its outside wrapper, the signature of Hannah Lee, Widow of the late Proprietor

July 31.

Valuable Property for Sale.

IN pursuance of a deed executed to the subscribers on the 11th day of August, 1808, by the late Robert T. Hood, Esq. in trust for certain purposes thereby expressed, they will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Coffee House, in the town of Alexandria, on the first Monday in March next, the following valuable Property, viz.

One Lot of Ground in the said town of Alexandria, lying eastward of Union and between Duke and Wolfe streets, with a Wharf extended from the same into the river: This lot fronts feet on the Potomac.

One other Lot, situated on Water street, between Prince and Duke streets, and fronting about 27 feet on Water-street. This lot is handsomely enclosed, and there is a very productive garden upon it.

The undivided Moiety of the following Property, all situated in the said town of Alexandria, to wit—

One Moiety of the Property on which the said R. T. Hood lately resided, situated at the corner of Prince and Water-streets, and fronting feet or thereabouts on Water, and feet on Duke-streets. On this property there are extensive Brick Buildings, forming a large and well finished Dwelling House & three Stores, with all necessary out houses, a pump in the yard and an excellent garden.

A. L. S. O.

The undivided Moiety of a House and Lot situated at the corner of Water and Duke streets, fronting feet on Water, and feet on Duke. This property is subject to an annual ground rent forever of sixty one and a half dollars.

The whole of the above property except the last is free of encumbrance, and will be shewn at any time to such as desire to be informed about it. The sale will be made on a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months for approved indorsed notes, negotiable at the bank of Alexandria.

Charles Simms,

Thomas Swann,

R. Harrison.

Nov. 30

TO RENT,

A three story Brick Dwelling House on the corner of Washington and Prince streets, at present occupied by Mr. Thomas Jacob.

A. L. S. O.

A WAREHOUSE, they will be let together or separately. Possession will be given on the first of November next. For terms apply to Mr. P. Triplett.

Edmund Devenny.

October 10.

Alexandria Weaving Manufactory.

TO THE PUBLIC. THE inhabitants of Alexandria, who are respectively informed by the subscribers, lately from the neighborhood of Manchester, (England) of the desire and aid of our friends, the WEAVING MANUFACTORY, premises belonging to Mr. Edward, between the dwelling house of Thomas Esq. and the Spread Eagle Tavern, for street—where we are ready to spin, weaving the various sorts of cotton, cotton, linen and woollen, and steady, & upright attention to business, rit the encouragement and approbation of friends and the public. In order to general satisfaction to our friends and employers, every material will be strictly weighed on the receiving and delivery thereof. The yarn, &c. in hanks or broaches, are more suitable than in balls.

Joab De Maie,

Robert Hart,

Henry Mod.

November 30.

ADAM LYNN,

HAS JUST RECEIVED AN ASSORTMENT OF FASHIONABLE JEWELRY, CONSISTING OF—

CORNELIAN Ear Rings, Broaches and Bracelets, Pearl Broaches, Watch Keys, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Gold and Silver Epaulets, Lace, Gold and Sword Knots, Officers long Silk Bashes, Swords, Dicks, Belts and Plumes, Buttons, Buttons, Buttons in boxes, Tooth-shell Combs, Plated Candlesticks, Castors, Liquor Stands and Salts, Whips, and a variety of other articles.

Silver Ware as usual.

He continues to manufacture Gold & Silver ware of every description.

Two Apprentices wanted.

November 20.

District of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA,

July Term, 1809.

Benjamin Botts and Timothy Brundage, a signers of Isaac M'Pherson, a bankrupt, and Nathaniel Elliott, against

William Cash, jun. & John H. Manly, &c.

The defendant in Chancery.

jun. not having entered his appearance and given security, according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit that the said defendant, William Cash, jr. is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the said complainants, by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant William Cash, jr. do appear here on the first day of next term, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decree of the court and that the other defendant John H. Manly, do not pay away, convey, or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant William Cash, jr. until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test.

G. Deneale, c. c.

October 20

law2m

NOTICE:

THAT the annual meeting of the Stockholders in the Little River Turnpike Company, will be held on the first Monday in December next, at the City Hotel, in Alexandria; at which time and place an election will take place for a President, four Directors, and a Treasurer. A statement of the company's funds together with a report of the proceedings, expenditures and progress of the work will be laid before the meeting. A proposition for equalizing the interest of the old and new Stockholders, will be taken up and decided upon.

Jonah Thompson,

Treasurer L. R.

October 1.

3aw 1st

N. HINGSTON,

FAIRFAX-STREET.

HAS just received an assortment of ENGLISH GLASS, consisting of best cut ring'd, quart and pint Decanters; cut Wine Glasses; common and cut Tumblers; a variety of cut Salts. Proof Glasses &c. which, with his late supply of GERMAN GLASS, makes his assortment very complete, and which he will dispose of whole sale or retail.

STONE WARE, of an excellent quality, a complete assortment of Queens Ware and China, and Lee's Family Medicines, also for sale.

N. B. A liberal price will be given for clean new Hemp Seed; or Clover of other Seeds given in exchange.

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